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Explains Prohibition Against Use of Seines.

Sir James claimed regarding the prohibition of the use of seines that the American fishermen were not using seines at the time the legislation was passed, and that the prohibition covered non-treaty coasts as well is evidence that the legislation was not almost at the American fishermen but aimed at the American fishermen, but was intended to protect the herring fishery, as they were not to be found in sufficient abundance to withstand seining all the year round.

The only fishery that could be called a fishery conducted by the Americans was the codfishery, and this was not affected by the regulations against seines as it was conducted miles from the shore. In fact, none of the numerous regulations on the Newfoundland statute books were intended to affect the American fishermen and as a mat-ter of fact had not. The Americans took no notice of them whatever and nothing has been heard about them till this case. It would be utterly im-possible for the Newfoundland legislature to devise any rules, which would injure the American fishe men and not injure the Newfoundland fishermen as the fishery is carried on.

The same general observations apply to the use of bulltows, with the exception that there is more unanimity in the matter of the latter. The fact that bulltows are prohibited in certain localities is because of local conditions making the circumstances different, and it is left to those who are conversant on those matters to decide and to help the legislators.

Guestion a Vital One to Newfoundland's Fishery Interests.

Sir James said it was unfortunate that this question of the use of seines arose in connection with the difficulties which had led up to this arbitration. In fact, the United States fishermen in the exercise of their treaty rights claimed the right to do one of ermen in the exercise of their treaty rights claimed the right to do one of two things, they said they must have the right to employ Newfoundlanders or they must use purse seines. They began to use purse seines and the correspondence which took place immediately before the reference. mediately before the reference of the matter to the tribunal shows that is one of the principal questions, which is at this time acute.

What Newfoundland says is that it is not a mere matter of trifling regulation, a matter of no vital importance and of no far-reaching consequences, and that it does not come under the gencral description given of certain small matters to be settled by the parties by mutual consent, between the parties in the exercise of what is called the comity of nations. This is a vital matter which goes right down to the question of the very existence, as we may call it, of the right or privilege or property which is in question here.

The regulation of the fisheries on the Newfoundland coast may be a very triffing matter indeed to the United States. United States. It may be a modality or a triviality, or it may have applied to it any other term which will mean insignificance. To the people of Newfoundland it is no modality and no trifle. It is a matter affecting the very existence of the fisheries themselves.

Newfoundland At All Times Ready to Hear Objections.

There has never been any desire to There has never been any desire to refuse to entertain any objection that the United States may have to any of the laws or regulations in force in Newfoundland and in relation to the fisheries in so far as they affect the operations of the United States fisheremen. There has never been any complaint or objection upon these matters, or if there has, there has never ters, or if there has there has never been any refusal and there never will be any refusal to hear, to consider and to entertain any objection that may be put forward. There is no in-terest on the part of Newfoundland, no object, no purpose to be served by any refusal to consider any objection that may be made with the view of the protection of the fisheries on the one side, or the repeal of any restriction on the other side, if it should be found to be unnecessary or working harshly or injuriously, or creating difficulties for United States fishermen.

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TWO ARRIVALS THIS MORNING.

Harbor Unusually Bare of Vessels of All Kinds.

Receipts of fish at this port this morning were confined to a small lot brought in by sch. Massachusetts of 50,000 pounds of salt and fresh mixed fish and 6000 pounds of halibut and 25 barrels of bluebacks by the little steamer Beatrice E., which sold to the shore fishermen for bait.

It is seldom the placid waters of the harbor present such a quiet attitude as was seen this morning, not a vessel outside of the two salt ships, and a half dozen pleasure crafts, to-gether with the U. S. S. Dolphin and one coaster, is all that could be seen to anchor in either inner or outer harbor, A few wears ago, it would have seemed almost impossible to see the harbor so devoid of vessels, but time changes many things in a few months

that one would believe could never have been done in so short a period.

One other arrival, sch. Patriot, from Georges with 50,000 potnds of salt cod, came in during the forehoon.

The arrivals and receipts in detail

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Massachusetts, LeHave Bank, 6000-lbs, halibut, 20,000 pounds salt cod, 30,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish. Sch. Slade Gorton, seining.

Seh, Emily Sears, via Boston, Steamer Beatrice, shore, 25 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Patriot, Georges, 50,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Actor, via Boston,

Vessels Sailed.

Vessels Sailed.
Sch. Pythian, halibuting.
Sch. Kineo, halibuting.
Sch. Margie Smith, North Bay.

mackerel hooking.
Sch. Meteor dory handlining.
Sch. Virginia, dory handlining.
Sch. Effie M. Prior, shacking.
Sch. Eaymah, shacking.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3,37½.

Traw Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.25. Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per

cwt; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt; medium, \$3.373/2.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$3.373/2.

dium, \$2.

Sait haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Sait hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Sait pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1-2. Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.;

medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2
per cwt.; medium, \$165.
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium,

\$1.20; snappers, 50 cts

Hadock, \$1 per cwt.; hake. \$1.05 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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Good Swordfish Stock.

Among the swordfishing vessels at Boston yesterday was sch. Albert W. Black with her second catch this season. Her first eateh was brought to Boston three weeks ago, and the vessel stocked \$800. Yesterday she had 40 large swordfish, and will stock for them \$1600, which will give her erew shares of \$110 each, or \$150 for the six weeks she has been out.

August 2. 45

FISH RECEIPTS DURING JUNE.

Comparative Amounts Landed at This Port and Boston.

According to the returns of the Bureau of Fisheries, department of commerce and labor, 1834 fares, aggregating 3,010,339 pounds of fresh fish valued at \$56,384 and 3,492,212 pounds of salt fish valued at \$122,985, a total of 6,502,-551 pounds valued at \$179,269, were landed at this port during the month of June and 283 fares, aggregating 6,-366,680 pounds of fresh fish valued at \$214,560, and 23,200 pounds of salt fish valued at \$1,798 were landed at Boston for the same month

The receipts at each port with their value was as follows:

> Value. \$76,918 71,020

Boston.

Pounds. 2,406,200

Fresh haddock, 2,296,900

Fresh cusk,	. 102,000	2.028
Fresh hake,	1 170 600	24,997
Fresh pollock,	556,900	9.483
Fresh halibut,	42,930	4,719
Fresh swordfish,	25,200	4,260
Fresh shad,	44,000	20 MARS 200 LOSS 20 SEED & 2
Fresh herring,	16,000	568 360
Fresh mackerel,	205,950	
Salt mackerel,	23,200	20,207 1,798
Glouce		1,198
Giodee		
Town 1 - Jan	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh cod,	. 812,459	\$13,870
Sait cod,	. 2,769,255	86,145
Total cod,	. 3,581,714	100,015
Fresh haddock,	. 24,635	225
		420
Total haddock	. 58.132	645
Fresh cusk,	. 274.953	4,359
Salt cusk,	. 11,921	271
Total cusk,	. 297,874	4,630
Fresh hake,	. 238,258	2,428
wait make,	. 12.770	189
Total hake,	251,028	2,617
Fresh pollock,	1,155,574	9,480
Salt pollock,	60,746	753
Total pollock,	1,216,320	10,233
Fresh halibut,		20,182
Salt halibut,	35,423	2,425
Total halibut,	297,240	32,607
Fresh Mackerel,	20,643	1,485
Salt mackerel,	420,600	29,957
Total mackerel,	441,243	31,442
Fresh herring,	137,000	2,267
Salt herring,	148,000	2,825
Frozen herring, Fresh shad,	285,000	5,092
Bresn shad,	216,000	428
Fresh butterfish,	63,400	1,300
	AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	WHILE SERVICE STREET

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OUESTION ONE OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Senator Says Fisheries Dispute Almost Provoked War.

Senator Root began the closing argument for the American side upon the ewfoundland fisheries case before The Hague tribunal yesterday Sir W. S. Robson, the British attorney general having earlier concluded his speech to which he has devoted nearly six

Senator Root, in his argument, pointed out that the prolonged pleadings in the case were fully justified by the importance of the dispute, which was so great that without the arbitration tribunal it could not have been adjusted without resort to war

Senator Root claimed that the differ. ence between the English and American points of view largely the fact that Great Britain regarded the question as one of sovereignty, while America stood upon the rights accorded by treaty. America, he said, was ready to recognize British sovereignty in the matter, but was opposed to laws incompatible with the treaty of 1818.

Boston Dealers Well Supplied For Today's Trade.

Boston has a liberal supply of fresh fish today, and prices show a downward tendency. Twenty-four vessels, mostly from off-shore were at T wharf this morning with good trips, so that dealers have sufficient stock to meet the demand of the trade. While prices are lower than yesterday, they are firm for the season, and more than equal that of former years.

Three swordfish arrivals with medium fares and this commodity shows a decline from 20 to 15 cents, which is a decline from 20 to 15 cents, which is a most satisfactory price at this time. Cod and haddock, while lower today, still continue high, and fishermen hardly expected the price that is being paid at this time. It now appears that Boston is using more fish than usual, so that the surplus supply for the splitters will hardly come up to expectation. expectation.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Matchless, 15,000 haddock, 10,-000 cod.

Sch. Gertrude, 10,000 haddock, 22,000

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 5000 haddeck, 12,000 cod.

Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 4000 haddock, 10,000 cod. Sch. Robert and Arthur, 33,000 had-

dock, 7000 cod, 20,000 hake. Sch. Edith Silveria, 7000 haddock,

5000 cod.

5000 cod.
Sch. Georgianna, 12,000 pollock, 18
swordfish, weight 530 pounds.
Sch. Olympia, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Marion, 500 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Joppaite, 50 bbls fresh herring.
Sch. Jeffrey, 40 bbls. herring.
Sch. Mabel Brysom, 57 swordfish.
Sch. Mary E. Sinnet, 39 swordfish.
Sch. Eya Ayina, 15 swordfish. Sch. Eva Avina, 15 swordfish. Sch Mary DeCosta, 17,000 haddock,

31,000 cod.

Sch. Annie Perry, 14,000 haddock, 28,000 cod, 3000 pollock, Sch. Lewis C. Totman, 500 had-

dock, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Mary J. Ward, 2500 haddock, 1300 pollock, 1000 halibut. Sch. Viking, 1000 haddock, 30,000

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 37,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Rose Dorothea, 700 haddock, 15,000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Mattakeesett, 8000 haddock, 18,-000 cod. Sch. Louisa R. Sylvia, 5000 haddock,

27,000 cod. Sch. Jessie Costa, 5000 haddock, 12,-

000 cod. Sch. E. C. Hussey, 2500 haddock, 39,000 cod.

Haddock, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; large cod, \$3.50 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2 to \$2.75; hake, \$1 to \$2; pollock, \$2.50 to \$3; swordfish, 17 cts. per Ib.

A YELLOW LOBSTER.

Also Several Blue Ones Have Been Seen at Portland Lately.

Lobsters are not always green before they are boiled. A striking proof of this was recently shown at the wharf of the N. F. Trefethen Co., Portland, for among some of the lobsters received there was a It was not a green yellow as might be expected by a straight yellow ochre fellow, all of one shade. He was picked up off the coast not far from Portland, but whether there are many others like him or not around has not been learn-This particular lobster was taken ed. in charge by Capt. Greenleaf of the United States fisheries steamer Gar-net and carried to Boothbay where there is a hatchery and where freak

lobsters are kept. But yellow is not the only color besides green that lobsters wear. At the Trefethen place last week were a number of fish that were almost a bright blue. They were handsome fellows and were greatly admired by all who saw them. The difference in color in the crustaceans is explained by the different waters in which they are kept for it is thought that storage in pounds may have something to do with the shade of the shell. Cultivation of the lebster may be brought to such a pass But yellow is not the only color belebster may be brought to such a pass that a lady may order any shade that

will agree with her complexion.

ONE FARE OF HAKE ONLY FISH HERE.

Dory Handliners and Shackers Making Long Trips.

Receipts of fish at this port continue light, only one fare having arrived up to this morning, since last report, sch. Buema, from LeHave Bank with 145,000 pounds of fresh hake.

The salt fishermen show a backwardness in arriving, for some of them should have been in had they met with any degree of success. Several shackers which have been out some time are now due and with good trips, would materially help replenish the depleted stock.

The shore boats, as usual, are not landing any fish other than what is used for immediate consumption, so that the dealers are getting nothing from that source.

The arrivals and receipts in detail

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Buema, LeHave Bank, 145,000 lbs. fresh hake. Sch. Ralph L. Hall, seinig.

Vessels Sailed. Thomas A. Cromwell, dory handlining.

Sch Clintonia, dory handining. Sch. Georgia, North Bay, seining.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.37½. Traw Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per

cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.371/2. Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt. Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt. Dory handline cod, large, \$8,75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1-2.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Splitting prices for fresh fish:
Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.;
medium, \$1.75.
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.;
medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2
per cwt.; medium, \$165.
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium,
\$1.20; snappers, 50 cts
Hadock, \$1 per cwt.; hake, \$1.05 per
cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts, per cwt.;
round pollock, 70 cts, per cwt.

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MONSTER SWORDFISH LANDED.

Sch. Georgianna Captured One Weigh ing 530 Pounds.

Sch. Georgianna, which arrived at T wharf this morning, brought in swordfish weighing 530 pounds, which is one of the largest of that species ever captured. At the running prices today, the fish will add about \$75 to the boat's stock.

The crew of the Laura Enos also made a strike Monday that netted them a nice sum of money. On the way in from her trip the little fisher-

way in from her trip the little fisherman ran across a swordfish basking in the sun and captured it. It weighted cleaned and trimmed, just 559 pounds. Swordfish were high again, and the dealer who bought the fish paid \$111.18 for it, which will make a big addition to the stock of the vessel and the shares of the small crew.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell arrived at Canso, N. S., Saturday last and cleared for the fishing grounds.

Sch. Avalon arrived and cleared at Liverpool, N. S., Saturday last.

Codfish Sale.

The fare of fresh fish of sch. Buema was sold to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company at Board of Trade prices.

Shad at Portland.

Sixty barrels of shad were landed at Portland on Monday by sloop Alice

SEINERS MAY GO TO NORTH BAY.

Few Mackerel Now on the New England Shore.

The mackerel situation on the New England coast still continues the topic of conversation in fishing circles, for the catch to date has been a most miserable failure and must go down in history as the smallest catch ever made in this branch of the fishery.

One seiner arrived during last night, One seiner arrived during last night, sch. Ralph L. Hall, and her skipper reports cruising from Block Island to Nantucket and the Ripes and in fact everywhere south of Cape Cod and did not take a fish. A few small schools were seen but it was impossible to catch them.

Will Fit for North Bay Trip.

Capt. Hall will probably fit out for North Bay, as reports from down there are more favorable. As it is but midsummer there is plenty of time to make a good season's work yet.

Capt. Solomon Jacobs has secured a grow which he had no difficulty in

a crew which he had no difficulty in doing and will sail today. He will have a look along the coast from Cape Sable to Halifax, where mackerel are reported to have struck in large quantitles and the shore fishermen are making good catches, and it would not surprise anyone to hear of this noted mackerel killer being "still on the job."

At Escuminac and the Magdelenes and the north side of Prince Edward Island, a few mackerel are reported being taken at the present time, which is a good omen.

Mackerel Being Taken in Nova Scotia Traps.

A report from Halifax says that the summer mackerel have struck in, and while no great stops have yet been made, several bunches have been taken. At Herring Cove, Sunday, one of the traps had 200, and all the nets got the traps had 200, and all the nets got between 50 and 60. At Herring Cove, Monday morning, one trap had 500 fish. At Ferguson's Cove the fish have not yet appeared, but one net had a few splend'd samples, which in ill-cates that the fish are likely to get well into the bay. The fish were sold for 15 cents each. All the fishermen east and west are looking forward to a fair catch. a fair catch.

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BIDS FOR NEW FISH PIER.

Called for by Harbor and Land Commissioners.

Bids for the construction of the new pier, to be occupied by the Boston fish dealers now on T wharf, were called for by the harbor and land commis-sioners yesterday. The proposals are for a solid pier, to be erected on the Commonwealth flats in South Boston, to be enclosed by stone masonry sea walls, and for the filling for about 900 feet in length of Northern avenue with enclosing sea wall and bulkhead just east of the Commonwealth pier.

Bids will be received at the office of the commissioners until Friday, September 12, at 2 o'clock, at which time they will be opened. Each bid is to be accompanied by certified che for \$7500, and a bond of \$75,000 win be required.

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Fitting for Shacking.

Patrician has discontinued Sch. seining and is now fitting out for a shacking trip under command of Cap'. C. Wesley Farmer.

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ATTORNEY DISCUSSED MEANING OF BAYS IN TREATY OF 1818.

Showed Where Great Britain Concurred in United States Claim.

Latter Also Sustained By Writers on International Law.

(From Our Special Correspondent.) Charles B. Warren, Esq., of Detroit, one of counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic coast fishery arbitration now before the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, has just closed a masterly presentation of the United States' side of question five of the special agreement between Great Britain and the United States. "From where must be measured the 'three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors referred to in the article one of the treaty of 1818?"

Mr. Warren began his argument on Tuesday afternoon, July 6, opening this question for the United States and closing it on the following Monday af-

ternoon.

Throughout his whole presentation he confined himself closely to the facts in evidence and their application to question five, and so ably, earnestly and logically did he address himself at all times to the task at hand, that throughout all the days of his argument he held the closest attention of the tribunal and opposing counsel.

In opening counsel disclaimed any fear as expressed by one of the coun-

fear as expressed by one of the counsel for Great Britain that the recogsel for Great Britain that the recognition of the United States.

The position of the United States waters and they fail to discuss and specific assertion of the United States waters and they fail to discuss and they fail in a note from Lord Stanley that His Majesty's government proposed to regard as bays those inlets of the sea which measure from headland to headland at their entrance the double distance of three miles within which it will still be prohibited to the fisher-men of the United States to approach the coast for the purpose of fishing.

Counsel also quoted Professor Westlake, until recently professor of in-ternational law at the University of Cambridge, England, and at one time president of the Institute of Inter-national Law to the effect that bays which have an entrance not exceeding six miles in width, no matter how the Three Mile Limit Outside the Bays. Widely they may expand, belong to Continuing, Mr. Warren took up the the adjoining state.

Contending Claims of the Two Nations.

British case as presented to the com-mission which claimed that the word The three-mile-from-land rule excludbays in the treaty meant all those waeld the fishing vessels from such bays,
creeks or harbors, as it would be imas bays, and the term bays in the renunciatory article of the treaty ining through waters within three miles cludes all tracts of water which were known as bays in 1818 and that the three marine miles must be measured from a line drawn between the headlands of those waters.

American side counsel claimed that the words "of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in Ameri-ca," transferred from the treaty of 1783, were equivalent to the other limiting phrases. The notes in the possession of the respective plenipotentiaries disclosed no demand for the sur-render of the historic rights of the American fishermen in the great outer bays. There had never been any discussion on such extended jurisdiction the American plenipotentiaries stated that "their instructions did not anticipate that any new terms or restriction would be annexed to the proposals made by the American government prior to the meeting of the reguJurisdiction Over Large Outer Bays Never Claimed by Great Britain,

The American case further claims that the extent of the "bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America" could not be determined except by agreement between the two nations provided there was to be any extension beyond the

Counsel said there had been no claim of jurisdiction over the larger outer hays on the part of Great Britain and he asked the counsel for Great Britain to point out in the documents before the tribunal where any claim of extended jurisdiction over bays as such was made in that period as against the fishermen of the United States by Great Britain, and of which the United States was ever when you say that the consequence of notified.

Mr. Warren—Not at all. Between the treaty of 1783 and the negotiation of the treaty of 1818 the jurisdiction of Great Britain as to bays came to be defined, as I shall show before this discussion is over, and when the treaty of 1818 was drawn the negotiators knew what Great Britain was claiming as to the extent of territorial bays. Judge Gray—I understand then that when you say that the consequence of the British position is that the United States, by the treaty of 1818 renounced

waters close upon the shores sought Mr. Warren—That is part of it. But to be closed against the vessels of the government of Great Britain do the United States.

Position of the United States.

negotiators have been understood to have been included, were those bays lying landward of the three-mile fine determined upon by the terms of the treaty itself.

And so during the negotiations, the records of the negotiations will searched in vain for any assertion of jurisdiction over bays as against the fishermen of the United States and presented and made to the United States, larger or greater in extent than those bays found within the three mile

matter of the three mile limit outside of bays and said that when the line was drawn following the sinuoisities Counsel compared carefully the opposite directions would meet a point counter claims of the governments three miles from each shore of a bay on the matter, quoting freely from the six miles wide and therefore the line miles from the coast at the entrance.

That is, instead of opening a space of water to constant contention among fishermen, the negotiators of the treaty extended the three mile line opposite the entrance of all bays to the six mile or less base as though the lines across those bays were continuations of the shore line. If this had not been done there would have been a triangular shaped body of water over which endless complications would have arisen, because a sailing vessel would have been tacking back and forth in a space of water where there was not room for it to even make a tack and come about without invading the acknowledged territorial waters of Great BriLine as Drawn Was a Concession to Great Britain.

In reply to questions by the president of the tribunal, Mr. Warren said that the waters within the triangle were admitted to be territorial waters even though some points were without the three mile limit. American fishermen would be excluded from fishing within such triangle, which was a concession made to Great Britain by the words of the treaty.

At the request of Sir Charles Fitz-

patrick, a member of the tribunal, Mr. Warren illustrated the claim of the United States by a chart, using St. George's bay, Newfoundland, and Bay Chaleur as illustrations.

Bays More Than Six Miles Wide Open Waters and Part of High Seas.

By the terms of the treaty of 1783, the subjects of the United States en-joyed, co-extensively with the sub-jects of Great Britain, all rights of fishing except the right to dry and cure fish on the shores of Newfoundland, and there was no question raised about the extent of the jurisdiction over bays as such, nor was there between that time and 1812, because from the time of the making of the treaty until the War of 1812, the subjects of the United War of 1812, the subjects of the United States had, in common with the subjects of Great Britain, under clause three of that treaty, the right to fish in all the bays, creeks and harbors of whatever size no matter whether claimed to be within or without the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick—And that right was renounced by the treaty of

admitted jurisdiction within the three right was resourced by the treaty of

1818—is that it? Mr. Warren—Not at all. Between

notified.

On the contrary it was beyond dispute understood that the bays, creeks and harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America were those within the British limits, and therestore necessary six marine miles or less in width, thus comprehending the waters close upon the shores sought.

Mr. Warray, That is

not limit their claim here to territorial waters, but extend their claim to what

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SWORDFISH LARGEST CAUGHT.

One Taken by Sch. Olivia Sears Weighed 917 Pounds Before Dressing.

The swordfish landed at T wharf by sch. Olivia Sears yesterday, is thought to be the largest ever brought to Boston. The fish weighed 550 pounds when dressed, and 917 pounds when taken from the water. word was 4 feet long, and weighed 22 pounds.

John F. Perry of the schooner's rew, harpooned the fish 43 miles northeast of Thacher's island, the lilyfron entering straight to the spine and producing almost instant death. Had Perry failed to make a good cast, the struggle to land the big fish would have been a hard one, as many a fish weighing less than 200 pounds has wrecked dories sent out to bring it in. The fish was more than twice the size of an ordinary swordfish.

Halibut Sales.

The fare of fresh halibut of sch. Cavalier was sold to the New England Company at 5 1-2 cents right through, and that of sch. Senator was bought by the same company at 8 cents per pound for white and 6 cents for

The fare of sch. Colonial sold to the American Halibut Company at cents per pound for white and cents per pound for gray.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Bohemia, Rex, Muriel and Gov. Russell arrived at Canso Monday last and cleared for the fishing ground.